

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1870.

BY AUTHORITY.



William O. Smith has been appointed Sheriff of Kauai, to the place of David K. Smith, temporarily appointed, and resigned.

Stephen H. Phillips, Attorney-General's Office, April 28, 1870.

Due to the temporary absence of the Sheriff of Maui, Thomas W. Bennett, Esq., of Wailuku, Deputy Sheriff, will discharge all the duties of the office.

Stephen H. Phillips, Attorney-General's Office, April 28, 1870.

Opening of the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly was opened by His Majesty at the Court House on Saturday noon.

His Majesty left the Palace under a salute from Punch Bowl and from H. L. R. & A. M. ship Donan and U. S. Sloop-of-war Jamestown. He was attended by His Chamberlain and staff, and the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and escorted by the Cavalry under the command of Major C. H. Judd. At the Court House, the Household troops and the volunteer military organizations were drawn up in dress parade. His Majesty was received at the entrance of the Court House by the Crown Ministers and escorted by them to the Assembly room. On the Judge's platform was placed the throne chair, covered with the mantle and supported on either side by the Royal Kahilis.

Her Majesty, Dowager Queen Kamehameha, and her Majesty, Dowager Queen Emma, with the Alifis of the Kingdom and the House of Nobles were seated on the right, the House of Representatives in front, and the Minister Resident of the United States, H. L. M. Commissioner and Consul, the Captain of H. L. R. and A. M. ship Donan, and of the U. S. Sloop-of-war Jamestown, the Consular Corps and officers of the ships of war in port, on the left.

Prayer having been offered up by His Lordship, the Bishop of Honolulu, His Majesty addressed the Nobles and Representatives, speaking as follows:

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

Since the promulgation of the last Legislature, it has pleased Almighty God to take from Me the best of fathers, who was, during his lifetime, the wisest and most discreet of Councilors, and who, as your President, was always revered by you. This has been a bereavement for the Nation as well as for myself. A long and varied life has been closed in peace and honor. Let us be thankful for his example. You will preserve his memory ever fresh; while the best wish I can have for you is, that I may ever preserve the remembrance of his precepts, and follow the example of his pure patriotism.

During the last two years, My people have increased in material prosperity. Crops have been abundant, and markets good.

It seems as if, by Ocean lines of Steamers, our situation in mid-ocean is about to be turned to our advantage. The question of aid to Oceanic and Inter-Island Steamers has occupied the attention of My Government, and again deserves your careful consideration. I especially commend to your fostering care, steam communication between the Islands, believing that liberality, in this respect, is the wisest economy.

Our relations with all Foreign Governments are most satisfactory. I have concluded a Commercial Treaty with Russia.

The Treaty of Reciprocity, which was negotiated with the Executive Government of the United States, is still before the Senate of that country.

The Board of Immigration has endeavored to execute the will of the Legislature, as expressed in its last session, with regard to immigrants from the Polynesian Islands. But after two expeditions, it has become evident that no considerable or permanent increase of population can be expected from that source.

The Report of My Minister of the Interior will show you that an extraordinary expenditure has been deemed necessary by the Board of Health. The health of the people is an object of the greatest solicitude to Me, and I commend to your careful consideration the measures adopted by the Board, and request that you will give this matter your gravest attention.

Justice continues to be administered, as I believe, ably and impartially. The work of Education has been prosecuted with zeal, fidelity, and success. The Appropriation of the last Legislature has been used with impartiality, and as far as I have been able to learn, to the satisfaction of all.

The Finances of the Kingdom still remain in a prosperous condition.

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

In summoning you again to the performance of your responsible duties, I rely with implicit confidence upon your wisdom and patriotism, and pray most earnestly that He, in whose hand are all the nations of the earth, may guide your councils, and preserve Our Kingdom for a bright future.

We do now declare the Legislature of the Kingdom opened.

At the conclusion of the address, His Majesty retired to the Chambers of the Chancellor, and shortly afterwards returned to the Palace with His escort. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the ceremonies at the opening, and the streets were filled with people.

The Assembly was called to order by the Clerk of the former Assembly, R. H. Stanley, Esq. On motion of His Excellency the Attorney General, the Assembly adjourned without organizing until Monday at 11 A. M.

The following gentlemen are members of the Legislative Assembly of 1870:

H. H. W. C. Lanillo; their Excellencies P. Nahalelua, P. Kamao, J. O. Domine; Hons. Messrs. C. R. Bishop, C. Kananiha, D. Kalakaua, W. P. Kamakau, H. Kahanu, P. Y. Kaeo; their Excellencies, F. W. Hutcheson, C. C. Harris, J. Mott Smith, S. H. Phillips; Hons. Messrs. H. R. Hitchcock, D. B. Wahine, C. J. Lyons, J. W. Kamaoha, D. C. Halemann, G. W. Philip, S. K. Kaai, W. T. Martin, S. M. Kamakau, H. Thompson, E. H. Boyd, S. P. Kalamu, J. Komokehuhu, S. M. Nakanu, J. I. Nali, C. H. Judd, M. Kaphe, W. H. Kaunui, N. Kapekai, A. Hopp, L. Aholo, W. Hanake, D. Kahauleio, D. W. Kane, J. Kahauleio, S. K. Kapaun, W. H. Rice, and D. Kakaheka.

Death of the Hon. John H.

The Honorable John H., a member of the House of Nobles ever since its first organization, and a member of the Privy Council, died on Monday last, at his residence in this city, aged 66 years, he having been born in the year 1802, at Waipio, Ewa, on this island. When about eight years old, he was brought to Honolulu and placed under the care of his mother's brother, Papa, who was a *Kahu* of Kamehameha First and Second.

He was one of a number of boys appointed by Kamehameha I. to be companions and playmates for his son and heir, Liholiho or Kamehameha II.

Upon the arrival of the missionaries in 1820, or soon after, being about 20 years old, he was sent by Liholiho, with other pupils to learn English, at a school under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Bingham, where he was a constant attendant, until education was commenced in the Hawaiian language. He then became a teacher of his countrymen, and successively an assistant translator to Mr. Bingham, an attendant upon Kamehameha III., a Councilor, etc.

In 1839, upon the arrival of La Place, he was one of the hostages sent on board to comply with the demands of the Admiral, and while there, taking with him his bible and hymn book, excited the admiration on board by his gentlemanly and christian deportment. At the consultations of the Chiefs, his place was seldom vacant during the whole period of Chieftain rule; and when the Government was formed, he was appointed to be a member of the Treasury Board, of the Privy Council, and at length the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was appointed by the House of Nobles one of the Commissioners, selected by three estates of the Kingdom, for the purpose of drafting the Constitution of 1852.

At the birth of the Princess Victoria in 1839, he, with his wife Sarai, was trusted with the care of the infant, and exercised the functions of guardian during her minority.

As Judge, his deportment was dignified, and although not versed in the intricacies of the law as administered in foreign countries, he well understood the common law of the Hawaiian Islands, and extended a happy influence upon litigants, for the promotion of true justice, in all cases that came before him.

As a Christian, during nearly fifty years, his example and influence were such as to secure the love and confidence of his fellow church members, and when unable to aid longer in government affairs, he retired to his land at Ewa, where he exercised the functions of a minister of the gospel until a short time before his death.

A European Traveler's Account of a Trip over Hawaii.

Dr. Beratz, the German naturalist, returned to Honolulu on the 17th inst. from a scientific tour over the Island of Hawaii, where he spent more than four months in observations and researches of various kinds, connected with the geology and archaeology of the Hawaiian Group. Our world-renowned (for what ought to be so)—Order of Kilauea was visited several times, and each time with renewed interest. Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa were ascended, and the crater of Mokuawewe, on the top of the latter, was examined; and the Valley of Waiau, beyond Waipio, in Hamakua, of whose name very few residents of these Islands are even aware, and which is never visited by foreign travelers—was visited and explored, and its stupendous waterfalls described. Leaving aside the purely scientific portion of the Doctor's observations, we have been permitted to make the following extracts from his journal and memoranda, which, we think, will attract the attention of, and be perused with interest by our readers.

"Struck by the grandeur of the scene which opens before us, when we look down into the sea of boiling lava, or approach the cones discharging columns of fire, liquid mineral and clouds of smoke, the scientific observer is loth to part from Kilauea."

There we stand at a vent of the central fire which burns in the interior of our planet; there we see the formation of rocks from liquid matter going on before our eyes; there we are allowed to look into the great workshop of nature. The impression is overwhelming. The longer we look at the action of this great crater, the more we get spell-bound, as it were, to the spot, and the longer we want to stay. How small a man feels, how insignificant and helpless—when walking alone through that vast abyss, destitute of all organic life, black and earnest, like an immense grave!

There is only a thin crust which separates us, on these Islands, from the red-hot lava of the central fire underneath, but down on the floor of the crater of Kilauea there are only a few feet (sometimes only inches) between us and it.

Numerous caves and temporarily extinct cones give the naturalist a fair chance to collect lava specimens of the rarest and most exquisite kinds, and in any variety of form and color. Hunting for such specimens, it sometimes happened that irrespirable gases and extreme heat, breaking through fissures and blow-holes of those caves, stopped our mining instantly, and obliged us to leave the place with the greatest haste. It repeatedly occurred that the stick which we used to break off specimens in the fissures, caught fire and burned briskly. On our visits to the crater, we saw three very active lakes of fire, throwing up the liquid mineral in immense waves, and with thunder-like noise.

It is sometimes difficult to approach the cones on account of the sulphurous gases which they discharge; but when near them, the aspect is grand beyond description. Dense clouds of smoke rush through the tops of those cones, and with the noise of a breathing monster, a quantity of red-hot lava is thrown up in the air every three to five minutes. There are, generally, one or two large holes or fissures on the side of the cone, through which the flames break out in sudden jets. During the intervals, we are sometimes allowed to look through those blow-holes down into a sea of white-hot fire. Such a phenomenon as this crater has no equal in Europe or America. Vesuvius and Etna are small and insignificant after we have seen the Hawaiian Kilauea.

Following the fissures and cracks which, running from the volcano in a southwesterly direction, point in a straight line to Koaia, near Kapaemahu, we came to a mountain-peak of Mauna Loa, whose base and top fell down during the stormy days of April, 1868. It was the time when the whole Island of Hawaii was trembling and shaking to its very foundation, from the pressure of volcanic gases and the increased amount of lava in fusion, seeking an outlet to the surface. This was a land-slide on the largest scale, combined with a large body of water stored up in the heart of the mountain, of which the water-marks still remain on its broken surface. This land slide—erroneously called a "mud-flow"—broke loose when the immense body of lava, coming seventeen miles under ground, from Kilauea, passed under the mountain. The whole of Kilauea was at that time in a state of constant concussion—the ground waving like the ocean, and the hills sensibly moving—and many of the frightened people experienced a sensation like that of sea-sickness. During the heaviest of the shocks, the entire side of the mountain-slope broke off; the large body of water within it, mingled with soil, clippers, rocks, trees, and ferns, with the whole mass, as one *magma complicitum*, was thrown down more than a thousand feet, with incredible velocity. Its own weight and the pressure from behind forced it down three miles over the plain of Kapaemahu.

Grand was the sight, but not less sad and melancholy, when the lava-flow of 1868, at La Kaku, first appeared to us in the distance. Like a monstrous black serpent, lay the shining and glittering flow of new lava, spread out for miles over an extensive plain. The nearer we came, the larger the monster grew, until we stood upon the vast field of destruction, of terror, and death. Like an immense river of fire, the red-hot mass came down from the hills in the rear, with furious speed and infernal noise, throwing down and crushing everything before it. But a moment, and the wood-crowned hills were on fire, valleys filled up, hills leveled, houses swept away, and a large number of cattle perished miserably. It was the work of one night, which destroyed the beautiful pasture land of Kilauea, and transformed it into a silent desert.

We visited the different parts of this scene of destruction. The lava crackles under the traveler's feet, like fresh snow. Its glassy, shining surface breaks into dust, wherever we step on it. Having followed the main stream, which discharged itself into the sea near the south cape of Hawaii; and after visiting the other three branches of which the flow consists, we are able to form an idea of the dimensions, and the amount of liquid mineral discharged by this, the latest eruption of Hawaii. For one mile in width, and ten miles in length, with a varying depth of from five to one hundred feet, nothing but one continuous mass of black lava!

Examining this flow, we come to a most remarkable place. Rushing down the hills, the flowing lava came to a precipice, down which the liquid mineral fell in a shower of fire about one hundred feet wide, and eighty to ninety feet deep. As the lava cooled in falling, the cascade became formed, and there it stands to the present day, like a petrified waterfall—a strange and magnificent sight—its hardened waves and folds of every description giving it, in the sunshine, the appearance of a gigantic curtain of black, heavy silk. The basin beneath shows waves and concentric lines; and further down, where the lava found an outlet, after having filled up the depression, its flow is short and broken, resembling the rapids of a river.

Ascending to the source of this lava-flow, we found large cracks twenty to thirty feet wide, extending down the hills for about two miles. Through these, and a number of chimneys, still discharging hot vapors, all the destructive material of the last lava-flow was forced out, and not from any regular crater.

Hawaii is pre-eminently the place to study earthquakes, lava-flows, and volcanic rocks and action. All these phenomena are found in a comparatively small area. Every rock tells us a part of the history of the island; and every part of the island has its own history. It is quite certain that, as the whole group of the Hawaiian Islands was formed at different periods by volcanic action, traveling from northwest to southeast, so the most active part of Hawaii is, at the present day, on the southeast side of that Island. The Districts of Kohala and Hamakua, including Mauna Kea, show an older age in their geological formation, than any other part of Hawaii. Kaa and Puna are the most unfinished. It would not, therefore, be surprising if the volcanic action should still advance on its way, and a new island rise from the sea to the southeast of Hawaii.

Having visited, on our travels, some of the highest mountains of Europe and America, we could not resist the temptation to ascend the Hawaiian giants—Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. Although we had heard much from different par-

ties about the long and tedious ascent of Mauna Loa, and the difficulties as regards health and respiration at such a high elevation, we prepared ourselves with a good supply of provisions, water, pack-mules, and everything necessary, and started, with our guides, from Kapaemahu, on Tuesday, January 11th. Judge Hitchcock, of Hilo, was kind enough to join us, and, being well acquainted with the country, took the lead of our little expedition.

The vegetation on Mauna Loa is not very luxuriant. Want of water is one of the principal causes. Traveling all day over rather rough ground, partly overgrown with Ohia, Mamani, and Koa, we camped that night at the upper line of the forest, at an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet. With wood enough to keep a fire burning all night at the entrance of our tent, we found the night cool but pleasant, with the thermometer at 58° Fahrenheit. Next morning, having breakfasted before daylight, we left the encampment when the first light of dawn struck the upper mountain regions. It was a glorious morning. The sun rose over a sea of silver-clouds lying below us, like a belt all round the mountain. Our mules carried us safely higher and higher, over clippers and lava-flows, over hills and valleys, passing precipices and dangerous passages of various kinds. About noon, we reached the edge of the plateau which forms the top of Mauna Loa, where we left our animals, and proceeded on foot through the desert of rocks which covers the top of the mountain. We traveled over a large flat, many miles in extent, with sharp-pointed clippers of enormous size, scattered about in the widest confusion. Our advance was necessarily slow and wearisome, but by persevering, we reached, about 1 o'clock P. M., the edge of Mokuawewe—a crater of nearly the size of Kilauea, and at an elevation of 13,500 feet.

The most remarkable spot we ever visited in our travels, is this mountain top of Mauna Loa. The stillness of the place, the purity of the atmosphere, the brightness of the sunshine, a perfect ocean of light, the total absence of all vegetable and animal life, and the enormous crater before us, awakened sensations and thoughts of a deep nature in all of us. It was a Sabbath hour spent in that seldom visited spot.

From the depth of the crater of Mokuawewe, vapors were rising at different places, but we could not see any lava of recent date, at least, not fresh enough to have been in connection with the last out-break of Kilauea. It can be said with certainty, that this summit crater of Mauna Loa, did not contain any liquid lava at the time of the latest eruption. The temperature at the top of Mauna Loa was 58° Fahrenheit in the sunshine, whereas, in the shade, in a large fissure running down into the crater, it was at the freezing point. Standing at the edge of the crater, one sees nothing of the island or the sea, except the snow covered peaks of Mauna Kea. The plateau being so extensive, it gives the top of Mauna Loa its own horizon. Returning over the flat, the writer of this took a different direction from the rest of the party. Following the edge of the crater for some distance, he came to a place where pieces of firewood and coal, and a broken post-pole indicated the site of an old encampment. Thence, crossing the flat to rejoin the party and keeping an entirely southern course, he found a new route by which all the difficulties of the one by which we had approached the crater were avoided; so easy and free from danger, that even ladies who have courage enough to undertake the ascent of the mountain, may do so with perfect safety, and arrive at the crater without alighting from their horses.

Descending the mountain, we were taught the lesson that going down is not done any quicker than going up. Darkness overtook us, ere we had reached the line of vegetation. It became very chilly, and little of the vegetation. It became a monstrous black serpent, lay the shining and glittering flow of new lava, spread out for miles over an extensive plain. The nearer we came, the larger the monster grew, until we stood upon the vast field of destruction, of terror, and death. Like an immense river of fire, the red-hot mass came down from the hills in the rear, with furious speed and infernal noise, throwing down and crushing everything before it. But a moment, and the wood-crowned hills were on fire, valleys filled up, hills leveled, houses swept away, and a large number of cattle perished miserably. It was the work of one night, which destroyed the beautiful pasture land of Kilauea, and transformed it into a silent desert.

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be compared in some respects to the valley of Waiau, the glory of Hawaii. Only slowly could we descend the zigzag path of this lofty precipice. The scattered native houses in the valley below looked like ant hills from above. At the entrance of the valley, we noticed the remains of a big Heiau. On top of the massive walls of this ancient heathen temple, a number of native houses have been built, with a little church among them. The whole population of the valley does not exceed forty persons. Beautiful white Kapa is manufactured in almost every house. We found the natives to be a fine looking people, kind and intelligent.

On our ascent to the top of Mauna Kea, we visited the little lake, called Waiua, situated at an elevation of circa 12,000 feet, in a depression formed between the numerous snow covered peaks of the mountain. The lake was covered over with a crust of ice, two to three inches thick, but not strong enough to skate upon. To find ice in the tropics strikes the traveler with surprise, and here we feel inclined to play with it like children.

About a mile below that frozen lake, we found a large cave, where the Hawaiians in olden times manufactured their stone implements for cutting down trees and excavating canals. On our second visit to these mountain regions, we discovered a number of caves, all formerly used for similar purposes. These caves were undoubtedly inhabited in former days. In every one we found a fireplace near the entrance, showing that the heads of men had completed what nature had left unfinished. Where the natural entrance to a cave was too large, we found rocks piled up like a wall and the fissures and openings between them filled up with chips and small stones. In other caves again where the entrance had proved too steep or too rough to be comfortable, there, flat stones had been placed like steps, down which we descended into these little mountain habitations. This part of the mountain—where these caves and the quarries from which the material for the adze manufacture was procured—seemed to be destitute of vegetation. On examining the interior of the caves, we found pieces of Kapa of various texture and color, bones of dogs and pigs, coconut-shells, banana-stems, pieces of awa-root, and sugar cane, but no firewood and heaps of Opihi shells. Outside of the caves, the ready made stone adzes were put up in large heaps on both sides of the entrance.

The most striking thing of this whole stone adze manufacture, and which at the same time gives us somewhat of an idea of the extent to which it was carried on, the number of ages during which it was continued, and the amount of people working constantly at it,—are the large mounds of little chips, thin and sharply pointed, in front of every cave, twenty to thirty feet in height and thickness. In fact, these wonderful mounds, visible for some distance, led to the discovery of the other caves.

It is only a short time since the "stone age" of these islands closed, and the first iron tools and metal instruments were imported by foreigners. Until then the Hawaiians worked like the aborigines of other parts of the world, and like our own Indo-German fore-fathers, with stone implements. Flint arrow-heads and spear-heads, stone knives and bone-chisels are found in Europe and America, sometimes buried deep in the ground, with human bones and those of extinct animals. The more peaceful Hawaiians had only stone adzes.

The climate round Mauna Kea and on the highlands of Hawaii is most magnificent. Never too hot and never too cold, it is exceedingly pleasant and invigorating, the fresh mountain air acting as a tonic on our system. The nights are cool and refreshing, the mornings glorious. The temperature of air and water, makes us forget entirely that we live in the tropics. We consider the Waimea plains, Kalaheima, and some other isolated settlements round Mauna Kea, as the most healthy localities on Hawaii. There we live in the tropics without being molested with one inconvenience of tropical life.

It is a pity that Hawaii is so little known, and not more visited by foreigners. Many a man tired and worn out by the attendance on business and the fatiguing life in cities, could improve his health more by a visit to these islands, and a tour on Hawaii, than by a long stay at a fashionable watering place, and large hotels. The Polynesian world, perfectly new to the foreigner, has so many pleasant features, that with restoration of health, people would regain that elasticity of mind and spirit which becomes more or less lost in the monotony of business and of a city life.

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TOBACCO AND PIPES!!

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Has Just Received from Hamburg

By the Ku Mo, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

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Finest Assortment of Cigars,

Ever Imported into this Market,

WHICH HE

OFFERS AT REASONABLE RATES!

—ALSO—

CONSTANTLY ON HAND!

A VERY Superior Ass't of Tobacco & Pipes

To which he calls special attention of all lovers of the WEED.

H. I. NOITE.

J. NOTT & CO.,

Practical Braziers,

COOPER & TIN SMITHS, make every description of work in their line, used on Plantations or elsewhere. They also keep on hand a full assortment of

Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Iron Wire, Soft & Brass Solder, Pall Bars, Pressed Basket Covers, Black and Tinmed Rivers, Copper Rivets, etc.

Also on hand, a few more of

THOSE SPLENDID COOKING STOVES, Received by the "Byran,"

"Cotton Plant" and "Gray Jacket," together with a variety of Jammed Ware, and many articles useful in the Kitchen. All Work on Hallings, such as gutters, spouts, water-pipes, &c. Ship-work will meet with prompt attention at No. 9, Kakaemahu Street.

NOTICE. MR. GEORGE W. MACFARLANE is authorized to sign my name by procuration, after this date. THEO. H. DAVIES. Honolulu, April 25th 1870.—12-1m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



JOHANN MARIA FARINA
COLOGNE!

The Undersigned has Just Received

Ex Ka Mo!

An Invoice of the above Celebrated Article

In Wicker Cased Bottles,

Of qts. pts. and hf. pts.

Warranted the Best Article ever

Imported here.

ALSO, A FINE LOT OF

COSNELL'S PERFUMES,

SOAPS, POMADES,

Tooth, Nail, Hair and Clothes Brushes,

Florida Water, Murry & Lannan's,

Essence of Roses,

Essence Bouquet, Toilet Vinegar,

Celebrated Golden Oil!

And La Noblesse Pomade!

In fact Everything in the above Line.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

IXL Pocket Cutlery,

RAZORS, SCISSORS, AND DIRKS.

The Genuine Emerson Razor Strap!

Warranted Good or to be returned.

Also, on Hand,

And Just the Thing now wanted,

A FEW VERY CHOICE

Saratoga Trunks!

—AT—

Low Prices and Large Sizes.

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,

VALISES, CARPET BAGS,

PONCHOS, UMBRELLAS and VELVET RUGS,

The Best Assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

IN THE TOWN.

Everything from a Lisle Thread Stock to a

White Neck Tie.

MY DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,

Are the Best and Cheapest in the Market.

—ALSO—

A few more left of those

CELEBRATED

GENT'S GAITERS, Vienna make.

Which every one should have, there being but

a few more Pairs left, you will do well to